"Oh, well," said Mr. Croker, "I have heard Herrick's name, I think, and Titus's and Mr. Danforth's. Mr. Danforth's friends say he is very strong, and there are a lot of other candidates, you know; all those candidates who have been talked about in the papers."

NOTHING SETTLEDS SAYS CROKES. "Is there any prospect of settling the question before the convention, Mr. Croker?" Croker smiled and said: "I think not;

I think not." You think it will be fought out in the convention?" Mr. Croker nodded his head and repeated:

Tammany Hall will not vote for Mr. Van Wyck unless she has to." Will the question of candidates for other

places be settled before the convention?" The situation there is just the same as with the Governor," said Mr. Croker. "I don't think anything will be settled before the convention. I don't know about the candidates for the other places."

Mr. Croker concluded the interview by say-

idg: "I wish I had some news I could tell you, but I haven't got any. Things are just as they

This interview with Mr. Croker was very antobly circulated among the delegates. Along with the spontaneous strength develaped for the Mayor in the up-country districts, there is a spontaneous kick coming from the same quarters. It is learned to-night that who talked with him about Mayor Van Wyck's strength, have registered with the chieftain colemn protests against the Mayor's nomination, and these protests, it is asserted, do not all some from men who are interested in any particular candidate of their own. Of course, the men who are interested in candidates of their own are kicking.

STANCHFIELD, DANFORTH AND SULER BOOMS Next to Mayor Van Wyck's boom, the strongest boom, so far as can be seen, is that of the Hon, John B, Stanchfield. Mr. Stanchfield has the support, it is asserted, of a very large part of the Hill strength. While Senator Murphy and Mr. Croker were at the theatre last night, Mr. Hill took the opportunity to call on Mr. Stanchfield. The occasion for the visit is not stated. Mr. Stanchfield's friends assert that they have at the present time more votes actually pledged than any other candidate. Mr. Stanchfield's friends have endeavored to make it plain to Mr. Oroker that no matter if there is a sentiment seemingly strong for Van Wyck in me of the country districts, the great majority of the people of these same districts don't want Mr. Van Wyck or any other Tammany candidate and will not support him. Hon. Elliot Danforth possesses the

next strongest boom to that of Mr. Stanchfield, and his friends declare it is the strongest of all. Mr. Danforth's boomers are working night and day. His headquarters in the Yates are always open and are nearly always crowded. In the meantime the Hon. William Henry Clay Sulzer's boom booms. Mr. Sulzer himself is the manager of it. Mr. Sulzer declares that each minute it gains in strength, and that if the Democratic managers will only keep their hands off of it it will land him so far on top of all the other booms that the other candidates won't know they have been in the race.

In spite of the apparent strength of these various booms, it is not at all unlikely that no one of them will make any particular showing when the time comes in the convention, and it is not at all impossible that Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany, or Robert C. Earl of Herkimer, or Frederick Cook of Rochester, or Robert C. Titus of Erie may turn up stronger than any of them, though their booms are now weak lings. The friends of Judge Titus think that they may win the support of Tammany Hall. They are fighting shy of the friends of Senato

HILL WINS IN TWO CONTESTS.

There was no regular conference to-day be tween Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy, Mr. Hill, Mr. Brady and Senator McCarren. It is possi sible there will be one in the morning tor Murphy and Mr. Brady spent considerable time with Mr. Croker. Senator Hill was bus all day with the Committee on Contested Seats which had to deal with contests in Eric and Monroe counties. In both these contests the Senator won, and his friends assert that his winning will enable him to secure control of the new State Committee.

In the business of determining who shall be the candidate of the convention Hugh Mo-Laughlin, the Kings county veteran, has not taken any hand, in spite of assertions made sime and time again that he has. Mr. Mo-Laughlin, it is known, occupies the same posion that he has from the beginning. He indate that there shall be harmony between the Tas-many faction and the Hill faction, and just as soon as they get together he will be with m. He won't have anything to do with either of them until they do get together.

There is very little to be said at the present time about the countless candidates for the on on the State ticket other than Governor. Geographical position will have a good deal to the leaders find out who they will have nomiof for the top of the ticket. One new boom for Comptroller appeared to-day, and it showed The convention will meet again to-mor row morning at 11 o'clock, and unless the nanagers get together before that hour and Secide who they are going to put at the head of the ticket, it is very likely that the business of the convention wen't be finished.

The Committee on Permanent Organization met to-night and selected Frederick Schraub for permanent Chairman of the convention.

FIGTORY FOR DAVID B. MILL.

Corrects in Monroe and Eric Coun chesided in Favor of the Hill Men. SYMMOUSE, Sept. 28.—Former Senator David B. Hill won a notable victory to-day before the

Committee on Contested Seats. There were only three contests considered by the committee, two in Monroe county and one in Eric county. In all three cases the sitting delegaor Hill men, were successful. Senato Hill appeared in person before the committee to argue the case for the regular delegates. The first contest considered was that of the

First district of Monroe county. After the papers in the case were presented. Corporation spokesman for the anti-Hill men, moved that a recess of two hours be taken, during which the evidence in the case could be considered. Senator Hill objected, and when the question was put to a vote i was decided in his favor by a vote of 25 to 23. The members of the committee from Tammany Hall, Kings county, Dutchess, Oneida and Rensselaer voted for the delay. All the other districts of the State, except those in which the contests occurred, voted with Senator Hill and the contesting dele gation was thrown through the roof. The second contest in Monroe county was settled in a similar manner and Senator Hill won again by

The next contest considered was the Third district of Eric county. The regular delegates were William Sommers, William H. Fitzpatrick and James Smith, and the contestants were Matthias Endres, Conrad Hammer and John Nowak. After the papers in the case were submitted a vote was taken without further argu ment, and the Hill men won by a vote of 26 to 22.

The action of the Committee on Contested Seats in deciding in favor of the Hill men created no end of talk around the Yates Hotel to-night. The up-State men were chuckling fleefully and telling each other that Tammany fall was not the whole show after all, and that re were other leaders in the convention besides Richard Croker. Some of the rural delegates even went so far as to say that the victory won by Senator Hill was a sure indication that he would control the new State Commit-

To Cure a Cold in One Day Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists d the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genu-is L. B. Q. on each tablet.—£do. ORGANIZATION AND ADJOURN.

Richard Croker Greeted with Loud Cheers-Assemblyman Palmer Made Temporary Chairman-The Names of Bill, Murphy, Van Wyck and Others Cheered on the Roll Call-A Resolution Indorsing the Chicago Platform Smothered in the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 28 .- Of course the convention was late getting at work; a Democratic convention always is. At 12 o'clock, when it should have been called to order, about two thirds of the delegates were there and none of the big guns. Up in the gallery, in the rear on the right of the door, and just in front of a growd of John B. Stanchfield's rooters, there was a band that tooted out every tune in the song book, from "Old Hundred" to "That frog of mine that got into trouble just because he didn't have nothing else to do." A few minutes past 12 there was the first

sign of enthusiasm of the day. It started down near the band and swept up through the hall and across the stage. It started with a busz, grew to a rumble, and wound up with a thunder. The arrival of the Hon. Richard Croker, accompanied by John F. Carroll, the nominal leader of Tammany Hall, was the oceasion for it. Mr. Croker had been followed from the Yates by a little crowd, and the moment he got inside the door of the convention hall the fun began. He walked up the aisle to the seats that had been assigned to the New York delegation, never cracking a smile and apparently unaware that all the hubbub that was being raised was being raised for his benefit. In the next few minutes the building filled up rapidly, and when at 12:15 Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., arrived, accompanied by Frank Molloy, the Mayer of Troy, and the Hon. William Henry Clay Sulzer, they had almost to fight to get into the building. "It's Murphy!" houted some one, and that ery went around the hall, and there was another season of heering and enthusiasm. It was for Senator Murphy, of course, but as Mr. Sulzer was right there and was himself leading the way up the aisle at the time, he may be pardoned for having permitted his breast to swell with pride and for appropriating to himself a large share Senator Murphy sat down when he reached his seat. Mr. Sulzer stood up, beamed and bowed acknowledgments on all sides until a wee, small voice in the gallery above bawled "Oh, Billy!"

The arrival of the Hon, James K. McGuira with his boom intact was the signal for the next outburst. Mr. McGuire was proudly carrying his boom up the aisle when the band struck up, and the Stanchfield boomers roared above the confusion that had followed the entrance of Mr. McGuire: "Who are we? who are we? E-1-m-1-r-a, Stanchfield." This rattled up and down the convention hall, and Mr. McGuire hurriedly put his boom under the

seat, where it wouldn't get damaged. It was twenty minutes before I o'clock when Mr. Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the State Committee, accompanied by Charles R. Defreest, made his way to the front of the platform and announced that the convention would come to order and that he had been instructed by the unanimous vote of the State Committee to present the name of George M. Paimer of Schoharle county for the temporary presiding officer, and the names of Calvin J. Huson, Thomas J. Benedict, Frank P. Hulette and Clark Day to be secretaries. Mr. Danforth asked Robert A. McLane of Orange and Charles N. Bulger of Oswego to escort Mr. Palmer to the chair. Mr. Palmer was escorted, bearing with him his roll of speech. Mr. Palmer is all right as a speaker, but it must be admitted that his address didn't call forth any uproarious enthusiasm. Neither what he said nor the way he said it seemed to catch the crowd. Mr. Palmer spoke in part as follows:

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN PALMER'S SPEECH. "I believe I but voice the judgment of every effecting man in the Empire State not blinded by political prejudice in saying that the signs the times point unmistakably to an overwhelming Democratic victory in the coming November. I believe that the people will not consent to the doctrine that the rule of a party controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines is starnal in its reign, but they are ready now to declare against the doctrine and against the confessedly ruinous administration of the past two years, and will assert their right at the polls in a manner so magnificent afford a landmark of their intelligence to the eye of posterity. I believe that we are on the eve of seeing the party of the people recover its ascendancy in this State, for men cannot bear to be taunted with the mockery of promises broken as often as made.

This prediction is only paying to the intelligence and honesty of the people of the commonwealth, who are already declaring that we have come to the hour where penalty will not longer pause, but that the crimes of omission and commission committed by the party in power must be rebuked, and,

if possible, punished. We ask to-day earnestly, and will continue to ask during the campaign, upon what principle can the Republican party ask for a continuance of power in this State? Upon what single theory of policy or of justice can their advocates ask or expect the support of a people whose interests they have neglected, outgraged and betrayed? Do the last two years of mismanagement, violation of the constitutional rights of the people and of ruthless extravagance by the party in power merit adviation or argus for a continuance of power? In a free country parties are tried and judged by the records that they have made. Does the Republican party to-day ask to hear the allegations made against the present Administration? If so, the denied speak.

"You have squandered and wasted the money of the people. When you came in power in this State you found that under Democratic rule the State owed no debts and had at her command a surplus of nearly \$3,000,000. This money has since been squandered, and by reckless extravagance and mismanagement the State is now a debtor to over \$9,000,000, on which the overburdened taxpayers must pay interest, and this debt was contracted and existed before the exigencies of war arose.

"In 1837 you, by legislative enactment, inaugurated a policy theretofore unknown in the history of the State, that of exempting from taxation the bonds issued by the State. The theory upon which this policy was based was not unknown to the Republican party, for it has always favored laws which would discriminate in favor of the classes against the masses of our people, and which would compel the poor citizen to bear an unjust, an unfair proportion of the public burden. To further increase his burden you have created many new and needless offices and positions with which to reward political servants with large salaries in order to build to be a pour and the same and is no reason or necessity, and a significant fact to note is that many who helped to pass these laws are the recipients of the state. The

CONVENTION IN SESSION. correct these defects pointed out by the courts or to make any changes in the law to make it effectual. You listened patiently to the potent and persuasive voice of the monopolies, but your ears were sealed to the cries of the people who were saking for relief and fair dealing at your hands.

your care were sealed to the cries of the people who were asking for relief and fair dealing at your hands.

You have placed upon the people of the State an increased burden of taxation. You have tried to shield this fact by subtle and cunning practices. This deception you practiced, or attempted to practice, by raising the value of property assessed, thus making the tax rate appear lower. But men are not deceived by this specious practice, for they have seen the determined efforts to raise their assessed values and thereby deceive them into the belief that the annual expenses of the State were decreasing. In this attempt at deception you have underestimated the intelligence of the people of our State. They know that the appropriations have increased, the number of offices have increased, and no salaries have been reduced; that this means that an increased tax is incurred and must be paid. This is a truth so potent that he who runs may read.

You have by special legislation created

offices have increased, and no salaries have been reduced; that this means that an increased tax is incurred and must be paid. This is a truth so potent that he who runs may read.

"You have by special legislation created many new and powerful corporations and granted to them valuable franchises to the detriment of the masses of the people; in many cases you have ceded to these corporations valuable State property without recompense therefor to the State. You have given to them special privileges unknown to the general corporation laws which have been passed from time to time. You have placed upon the people in times of financial distress a tax which must be paid sconer or later in order to purchase large tracts of land in the Adirondack regions which were unnecessary. You made ample provisions for the payment of commissions and officers in obtaining the land, but you failed to make proper provision for the payment of property owners for property taken from them.

"You have ruthlessly used and squandered a large portion of the \$9,000,000 voted by the people of the State for the purpose of improving their canals, by methods and practices designated by our statutes as criminal. Your officials who were supposed to act for and protect the interests of the Nate have been openly charged with being in collusion with contractors, and by overt practices and permissive acts have permitted the money of the State have permitted the money of the State to be wasted, absorbed and squandered in a manner so flagrant as to cause the present Compribuler to cry out for a halt in this course and ask for an investigation of these corrupt methods. Still these acts were permitted to continue until the expressed indignation of an outraged people compelled an investigation. Even after a high-minded commission appointed by the Governor of the State had investigation for the continue until the expressed indignation of an outraged people compelled an investigation. Even after a high-minded commission appointed by the Governor of the State

Mr. Palmer referred to the New York Election law, calling it the force bill, and said it was insolent, dangerous and officially partisan. It was enacted to help pay the expenses of the party in power. The law was made on the theory that the people of New York could not be trusted to enforce the law in their own city It denied to the city of New York the privilege granted every other city of the State. Mr. Palmer went into the details of the law. He wanted to know if such a law, so loose, dangerous and unnecessary, met with a warm re eption in the American heart. The applause was enthusiastic from the gallery. He said not word about aliver or gold in his whole speech NAMES CHEERED ON THE ROLL CALL,

At all Democratic conventions, following the peech of the temporary Chairman, the man agers afford an opportunity for the friends of delegates to whoop things up; that is, at roll call. The roll, instead of being called by districts, is called by name, and the popularity of each delegate is judged by the noise that follows the calling of his name. The first name that evoked any applause here was that of former Senator David B. Hill. He represented the Third district of Albany, and when Clerk Defreest sung out his name there was a yell that started at the rear of the hall and swept up and back again. The next name was that of Elliot Danforth, Mr. Danforth's rooters were on hand and they whooped things up for him. The name of Wilbur A. Porter, who was the last Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York, called forth just one shout. The Hon. Patrick H. McCarren's name was a good deal more enthusiastically received. Fred Schwab got a little cheering and the Hon. William Henry Clay Sulzer a little bit more, but nothing like it should have received in view of the statement of Mr. Sulzer's friends that he is going to win at the con-

Mayor Van Wyck is a delegate to the convention from the Twenty-second New York district, but he is not here. When his name was called there was a "Hi-hi-hi," and for fully a minute there was so much noise that one couldn't hear himself think. Mr. Van Wyck's name evoked considerably more applause than had that of Senator Hill. Mr. Croker's name was called just after that of the Mayor, and he went the Mayor one better. With the exception of Senator Edward Murphy, Mr. Croke got the most cheering during the roll call.

The moment the roll call was finished the Hon. Jabez Pierce of Monroe, with a big red, white and blue Chicago platform badge hanging from the lapel of his coat, strode into the aisle and called, "Mr. Chairman." Mr. Pierce held aloft a sheet of paper which he waved frantically to attract the attention of the Chairman on the platform. A page rushed to him

and got the paper. "Mr. Chairman," roared Mr. Pierce, "I offer the following resolution and insist that it be read to the convention."

The paper that the Hon, Jabez Pierce had een waving was the resolution adopted by the silver conference during the morning session which immediately preceded the State Convention. The resolution demanded in no uppertain tones that the Chicago platform should be reaffirmed in its entirety, and that no candidates should be named except those who openly and heartily supported Bryan and Sewall in 1896. Mr. Pierce knew it was going to create trouble and he wanted to have it out right on the spot. Chairman Palmer had had the tip and announced as soon as the paper reached the platform that it would be referred to the ommittee on Resolutions when appointed.
"Mr. Chairman." thundered Mr. Pierce. "!

demand the reading of that document."
"The Chair has decided," said Chairman Palmer, "that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without de-

"Mr. Chairman," roared Mr. Pierce again, and then the crowd began to get after him. They yelled "Sit down." "Get out." "Go soak your head."

"Mr. Chairman." Mr. Pierce continued.shouting, "I demand the reading of that document and appeal from the decision of the Chair. 'Sit down," "Get to hell out of here." "Dry up," yelled the crowd.

It was a critical moment. The crowd didn't know what it was that Mr. Pierce had offered, but they did know that it was something that the bosses didn't want to be read, and they were with the bosses. Clerk Defreest did his best to detract attention from the scene by reading at the top of his voice the other resolutions calling for the appointment of committees and the like.

"Mr. Chairman," continued Mr. Pierce. "It is a proper thing to go to the Committee on Resolutions," snorted the Chairman.
"Sit down!" "Put him out!" yelled the crowd,

but Mr. Pierce wouldn't down. Above the uproar Clerk Defreest could be heard reading a resolution that all resolutions offered should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. Chairman Palmer saw the opportunity to choke off Mr. Pierce and the Democratic platform Democrats, and while Mr. Pierce was still shouting he put the

resolution. After that was passed Lem Wager, the Sec. geant-at-Arms, marched down the aisle and, taking Mr. Pierce by the arm, led him toward his seat. So was stifled the first effort of the real Democrats to be heard in this Democratic Convention. The leaders didn't want to take any further chances, and as quickly as possible

the sustomary resolutions were adopted and. THE UPTOWN ASSEMBLYMEN on motion of Senator McCarren, the convention adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock to-mor

FIGHT AMONG THE SILVER MEN. Their Conference Breaks Up in a Row-A

THE SUN; THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 4898

Platform Adopted. STRACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Chicago platform Democrats had a stormy time of it to-day, and their conference broke up to-night in a row. The fight was over a resolution directing the Committee on Organization to assemble within forty-eight hours after the Democratic Convention adjourns to select candidates for a State ticket, provided that the regular nvention refused to reaffirm the Chicago platform, and put up men who openly sup-ported Bryan and Sewall in 1896. Nearly onehalf of the delegates to the conference objected to the resolution on the ground that the work of selecting candidates should not be left to a committee, but should be done openly and in public by the conference itself. The resolution was introduced at the night session, and the war of words which followed beggars description. Delegates were on their feet in all parts of the hall shouting for recognition, and at no time were there less than four men speaking at once. A vote was finally taken, and the resolution was declared adopted by Chairman McDonald. When this decision was announced the opposi-tion cried out that they had been unfairly treated, and they left the hall in a body, headed y Calvin Keach.

When the conference met for the first session in the morning H. M. McDonald was elected temporary Chairman, and Ezra A. Tuttle offered the following:

Resolved, That this conference of Democrate demands and insists that the Democratic State Con-vention, which is to assemble at noon to-day, in-dorse the Chicago platform as expressive of Democratic doctrine, and that such indorsement be clear nequivocal and without condition. Second. That the Democratic Convention nominate

for each of the State offices to be filled at the election in November, 1898, only men who thoroughly. openly, and earnestly worked for the election of ed, That the Secretary of the conference be directed forthwith to deliver a duly certified copy of

these resolutions to the Secretary of the Democratio The resolutions were adopted with a whoon 'We will have harmony or we will have hell,' said Calvin Keach, when the session adjourned

The afternoon session was principally devoted to wrangling over the form of a telegram of sympathy which the conference delegates de sired to send to William J. Bryan. Mr. Keach announced that Col. Bryan was ill, and offered a resolution that the following telegram be

"The Chicago platform Democrats, in conerence assembled, hear with heartfelt grief of your illness. May God keep you for 1900. Let one nurse you save your loving wife."

The reading of the telegram called out a storm of protests. Many of the delegates said that the wording of it, particularly in the last two sentences, was ridiculous. Mr. Keach, however, did not want to have the phraseology o the message changed. He said it was just the the message changed. He said it was just the kind of a message that would fill the heart of Col. Bryan with joy. Moreover, he declared, Col. Bryan had recently been made ill by medicine which was given him by a physician. It was finally decided to strike out the last two sentences and substitute an expression of sympathy. The resolution was then adopted. The platform adopted by the conference reaffirms the Chicago platform, condemns the National and State Administrations, says boss rule is undemocratic, calls Democrats who sought to evade or modify the Chicago platform the Tories of the day, demands that when once our fing is planted on any soil it shall not be hauled down; calls for an extension of the referendum; demands that a chance be given to the voters to express their first, second and third choice at elections; calls upon the State to relmburse the families of the soldiers who fought in the war with Spain; favors the inforcement of the collection of collateral inher tance tax as well as the abolition of all road and bridge toils; declares against any amendment to the Constitution of the State which would prevent annual sessions of the Legislature, and declares for municipal and State ownership of telegraph, telephone and railroad franchises.

The Secretary was directed to send a copy of the platform to Col. Bryan. kind of a message that would fill the heart of

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE MEETS. Not Likely That the Chicago Platform Will Be Indorsed.

SYBACUSE, Sept. 28.—The Committee on Resolutions met in the State Committee's head-quarters in the Yates Hotel this afternoon. After an informal discussion a sub-committee of ten was appointed to draft a platform to be adopted by the convention to-morrow. The sub-committee will report to the full committee at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Immediately after the full committee adjourned the sub-committee went into executive session and Calvin Keach least a part of them, presented a plank asking the convention to recognize the Chicago platform as the basic doctrine of the Democratic party until the next national convention shall be called together in 1900. It is not at all likely that Mr. Keach's plank will be incorporated in the platform.

It was said to-night that the platform would be devoted wholly to State issues, except a possible reference to the alleged bad treatment of the American soldiers who went to the front in the war with Spain. The platform, it is said, will follow closely the lines laid down in the speech made by Temporary Chairman Palmer in the convention to-day.

VAN WYCK DOESN'T EXPECT IT. 'It" Being Either the Democratic Nomi-

nation or Election Thereafter. The Chairman of a delegation of Elm street property owners, which called on Mayor Van Wyck at the City Hall yesterday to urge that the city hurry up the widening of that there is the city hurry up the widening of that thoroughfare, remarked to the Mayor:
"You ought to hurry this work so as to finish it up before soing to Albany as Governor."
"I don't expect to go to Albany as Governor," said the Mayor somewhat tartly.

Cits Will Get Up New Petitions. The Citizens' Union has decided that its petitions containing the name of Col. Theodore Rooseveit are worthless, and that if it is to nominate a State ticket it will have to issue nominate a state ticket it will have to issue more petitions at once. All day yesterday it was a question whether the Cits would give up their project of nominating a State ticket or not. It seemed almost too big a job to get up those petitions all over again. Last night, however, it was stated positively that the Cits would go ahead. Theodore Bacon of Rochester is the latest man the Cits are talking of as a candidate to head their ticket.

The New York Tailoring Company of 74 East Ninth street has been put into the hands of William H. Kerby as receiver on the application of President Bradford Daubenheyer and Directors Ralph Bromberger and Edward

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William J. McQueen receiver of the Brownley Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of steam injectors at 13th street and Fourth avenue, on the application of J. C. & C. A. Drucklieb, judgment creditors for \$5,425. Creditors of Mrs. Jennie Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 127 East Broadway, and Moses Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing at 105 East Broadway, whose stores were cleared of stock on Monday night, were busy vesterilay trying to find the goods. The trade estimate Mrs. Levy's liabilities at \$25,000 and Moses Levy's at about \$8,000. Epstein Bros. said that they had learned that goods had been shipped to various large cities to auctioneers there. They had traces of seventy-five cases of goods, and hoped to be able to reach them.

Max Juster, bullder at \$28 East 136th street, filed a petition in bankruptey yesterday showing liabilities \$7,110 and no available assets. pointed William J. McQueen receiver of the

Crew Had Logwood Fever-One Death LEWES, Del., Sept. 28.-The British brig Sunlight, from Hayti for New York with logwood. put into the Delaware Breakwater this morning with her crew suffering from logwood fever. Two of the worst cases were placed in the hospital this morning, and about 5 o'clock this evening one of them, James Edwards, able seaman, aged 20, of Brooklyn, died.

TANMANY LIERLY TO LOSE TWO DIS-

Differences in Political Conditions Uptown and Down-Losses of the Republicans Last Year Through the Low Canvass-Candidates for Nominations on Both Sides Seven of the thirty-five Assembly districts

TRICTS THIS YEAR.

nto which so much of New York as is included in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is divided are known as uptown districts, being either north of the upper line of Central Park at 110th street or west of the Park and north of Fifty-ninth street. The upper east side was more developed much earlier than the upper west side. Fifty-second street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek was one Assembly district, and in some parts of it the population was so sparse as to present an almost rural appearance. In the uptown districts the conditions of election are so dissimilar from those which exist in the older parts of the city as to change completely the political relation of the voters. Downtown an aspirant for political honors is usually known in the ward. Very probably his parents and his relatives are known in the neighborhood, are identified to some extent with its interests, and are connected with its affairs. A picnic, a chowder party, a midsummer night's excursion, a ball, a literary entertainment, a banquet or other function brings the neighbors together, and a candidate, therefore, requires no particular introduction to the electors whose support he seeks; on the contrary, his chief element of weakness may be the fact that he is already known too well. As a result of these conditions, downtown politics in New York run in certain familiar grooves. The district leaders, year after year, are seen to be the same. The representatives in the Legislature, in the Board of Aldermen and in the public departments are generally the same. Taking a few districts as an example of the others, Jeremiah Kennefick, the Alderman of the First district, was first a candidate for that office in 1872; the father of the present Alderman in the Sixth district was active in politics there twenty years ago, and the uncle of the present Alderman in the Seventh district repre sented it in 1887. Such is not found to be the case in the up

own districts, where a great majority of the voters reside in spartment or flat houses, move sometimes three or four times a year, are generally unacquainted with the other tenants in the same house and are totally unknown by those residing next door or across the street. A candidate put in nomination for such an office as that of member of Assembly in such a district need not enjoy and is not expected to have a large acquaintance. He is the candidate of the party with which he is affiliated and its members support the ticket without regard to his identity. A very fair illustration of this state of affairs is shown in the Twenty-first Assembly district uptown, which is typical of all the others and is the Assembly district of Manhattan in which in recent years the population has increased most. It runs irregularly from Eighty-sixth to 120th street and from Fifth avenue to the North River. In the election of 1896 the Republican candidate in this district was George C. Austin, who polled 8,200 votes. His Tammany opponent polled 4,000. Mr. Austin, who is one of the best known uptown Assemblymen and was Chairman of the Committee on Cities in the Legislature of 1890, had more majority than his opponent had votes, and that majority was due chiefly, no doubt, to the fact that he ran on the ticket of the party that favored William McKinley for President of the United States. Last year the Republicans of the Twenty-first district renominated Mr. Austin. The Tammany Hall organization nominated the candidate of the year before, Mr. Murray, and there was also a ticket in the field having the support of the Citizens' Union. Columbia College, of which Mr. Low is President, is in this district, and Mr. Low proved an excepthis district, and Mr. Low proved an exceptionally popular candidate in it, carrying it easily. This was the vote on Assemblyman: Austin, Republican, 3.592; Bennett, Citizens' Union, 3.974; Murray, Tammany, 4.282. Mr. Austin ran ahead of his ticket, but not sufficiently so to come nearer than 400 votes of winning in a district which the year before against the same antagonist, he had carried by 4.000 majority.

against the same antagonist, he had carried by 4,000 majority.

The Nineteenth Assembly district, in which Collector Bidwell is the leader of the Republicans and Police Commissioner Sexton is the leader of the Tammany Democrate, was the only district in the State which last year had a different representative in Albany at the regular and at the special session. The district was one of those which was so close as to be contested, and the first certificate of election was given to the Tammany Hall candidate. Mr. Weill. His Citizens' Union opponent. Mr. Stewart, prosecuted a contest in the courts, during the pendency of which Mr. Weill died. Between the adjournment of the Legislature on March 31 and the beginning of the special session on July 11, the suit was decided in favor of Mr. Stewart and he took

special seasion on July 11. the suit was decided in favor of Mr. Stewart and his took part in the deliberations of the Living Union out of the fleid, the Republicans expect to in July. This year, with the Citizens Union out of the fleid, the Republicans expect to elect their candidate with their candidate of a year ago, Robert Maze. The probable Democratic candidate on the Tammany side is Philip A. Morrison, who was first nominated a year ago, but was found to be inclining the holding at the time an office under the cime Mr. Morrison whom or rusigned in due time Mr. Morrison whom or rusigned in due to the parties, the heatenth district is Republican by about 1,0%0 and the clean the street and the summany or remainst concressman Quiga, but he has withheld the use of his name, and there has been a renewal of the talk of his renomination to the Assembly. Tammany's success in this district last year was, by the admission of the leaders of both parties, put yet admission of the due to the large number of yeachestal, and the district. There he has remained, and they have a substants of the citizens of the many parties, but have a substant of the citizens of the proposes to remain the propose of years to the propose of years

against one year, the term of an Assemblyman.
The Republicans had had, prior to this, some difficulty in securing, and had in fact failed to secure, for Frank McCabe, a popular young Republican, a place as clerk in the Fifty-fourth Street Police Court. The retirement of Mr. Andrews left a vacancy which it was thought wise to fill by the nemination of Mr. McCabe. He accepted with reluctance, though assured that his election was certain. Unfortunately the Citizens' Union came in to confound these plans. Mr. Andrews was defeated as a candidate for member of the Municipal Council and Mr. McCabe was de-

fented for Assembly under conditions which may be described as vexations, there being exactly 3,000 blank votes in the district, cast mostly by Republicans supporting the Citizens' Union ticket, which had apon it no nomines for member of Assembly. The successful Tannasay candidate in the district was abort E. Crabtree, President of the Carondelet Club. He is a candidate for renomination, but the present indications are that the Republicans will carry the district by several thousand majority. Frank McCabe is again a candidate. Former Assemblyman Andrews has Congressional aspirations on the Republican side.

candidate. Former Assemblyman Andrews has Congressional aspirations on the Republican side. The Thirty-third Assembly district, which consists of the territory north of 108th and south of 118th streets between Park avenue and the East Hiver (it also includes Randall's Island), is a less populous district than the Thirty-second, which adjoins it, and the Democratic lead, though large, is less. It is one of the few districts in town in which what may be called racial differences exist on the Tammany side. The leader of the Democrats is Deputy City Clerk Niebolas J. Hayea, and his first lieutenant and most active colleague is an assemblyman Louis Davidson. Mr. Davidson may not have more friends in the Thirty-third district than any other resident of it, but there are certainly more applicants for office in the district who say Mr. Davidson is their friend than has been the case in any other constituency in the United States since Martin Van Buren, the Sage of Kinderhook, became President, and every man in Columbia county said he wanted an office, and some residents of that county were candidates for two. The present Assemblyman in the district is John J. Exan, and opposition is made to his renomination by those who believe that a Hebrew candidate should be chosen. Mr. Egan became active in district affairs as an influential member of Bricklayers Union No. 37, in which Mr. Davidson has few Iriends, and Mr. Egan has a like leak of supporters in the iswelry business, with which Mr. Davidson was identified before he became a member of the bar. Under these circumstances a deadlock in the Tammany Hall convention when it meets to nominate a member of Assembly in October would not be surprising. The Republicans meanwhile expect to renominate heir candidate of a year ago, Cornelius J. The Thirty-fourth Assembly district is partly in and partly out of Manhattan island.

October would not be surprising. The Republicans meanwhile expect to renominate their candidate of a year ago. Cornelius J. Relly.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly district is partly in and partly out of Manhattan Island. It is the only district in town which the Harlem River divides, and it gives usually a Democratio majority, though the Republicans carried it for Philip Reinhard in 1866, the year of the Presidential election, by 500 votes. Last year Lyman W. Reddington was chosen by Tammany Hall in this district, which was also carried by Judge Van Wyck, but on a total vote smaller than was east for Gen. Tracy and Mr. Low collectively. The opposition to Tammany was divided last year among the Republicans, Citizens' Union, and the George party, and the representative of the latter polled 1.200 votes for Assembly in the district. This year Mr. Reddington is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Charles L. Guy, but if not nominated for the Senate, will probably be again in the field for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket. Who the Republicans will nominate is as yet uncertain, but it will probably not be Mr. Reinhard, who has secured a place in the Federal service.

The Thirty-fifth Assembly district is territorially the largest in New York. It takes in practically the whole of the annexed district, Wards 23 and 24, north of East 149th street. The conditions in it last year were exceptionally favorable to Tammany Hall. Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Public Improvements, was a candidate on the Tammany ticket. County Cierk Purroy was taking what some persons considered an unduly active part in the advocacy of Mr. Low. The Tammany leaders were on their mettle to carry the district, and the Republicans were badly divided. Tammany nominated Richard H. Mitchell, who is a law partner of Rollin M. Morgan, a prominent wheelman and a member of several Thirty-fifth district clubs. The Republican, as is Mr. Mitchell on the Tammany side. The Tracy and Low vote in the district was larger last year than that cast for Judge Van Wyc

FRANK A. ERRET MARRIED. He Wedded Ada Dare, the Actress, in Chicago, on Aug. 11 Last.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.-Frank A. Ehret, son of the New York millionaire brewer, and Ada Dare, the actress, have been man and wife for nearly two months, according to the return of the marriage license, which was issued Aug 11. The paper shows that they were united on the same day by Police Justice Martin of th Harrison street station.

Miss Dare's name off the stage was Mrs Frances M. Roux, and the fact that the license was in that name prevented the news from be-coming public earlier. The wedding occurred in the "Grover Cleveland" suite in Lexington Hotel, so called because Mr.

in the "Grover Cleveland" suite in the Lexington Hotel, so called because Mr. Cleveland occupied the suite when he was here in 1893 on a visit to the World's Fair. So thoroughly was the secret kept that Proprietor Bachelder did not know until last evening that there had been a wedding within his hostelry. Mr. and Mrs. Ehret have been living there and attending theatres almost nightly, while New York lawyers have been using their utmost efforts without avail to find the millionaire brewer's son.

Mr. Ehret, when asked about his marriage, at first denied that he had been wedded. When he heard that most of the facts concerning the wedding had been learned he admitted it but asked that nothing be printed, as it would injure his future plans. After excusing himself for the pursoes of consulting Mrs. Ehret, he returned and had about consented to tell the story of his wedding when Mrs. Ehret interrupted the interview, held a whispered conversation with her husband and Mr. Ehret returned with an apology and a request to be excused from making any further statements. He referred his questioner to Dr. McNamara, the county jail physician, who, it is said, wes one of the witnesses to the marriage, but who would neither affirm nor deny it. The doctor said he was in too delicate a position to talk for publication after Mr. Ehret had refused to be interviewed.

Paternal displeasure is said to be the reason why Mr. Ehret has been so anxious that his marriage be kept secret.

TO MARRY A BARING.

The Engagement of Miss Marle H. Churchill of This City Announced. The date has been fixed for the wedding of Miss Marie H. Churchill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Churchill, and Harold Baring,

son of the late Thomas Charles Baring, M. P., of England. The ceremony will be performed in St. Thomas's Church, this city, on Monday, Oct. 24. This will be the first notable international marriage of the season. Mr. Baring is a cousin of John Baring. Baron Revelstoke, about whom and the Princess Victoria of Wales, second daughter of the Prince of Wales, there has been talk of a marriage engagement. Although the bridegroom-elect is American on one side of the house, his first personal experience of this country will be gathered on his bridal trip.

ence of this country will be gathered on his bridal trip.

His father, the late Thomas Charles Baring, was married to Miss Susan Carter Minturn, daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn of this etty, in 1859. The London home of this branch of the Baring family is at 1 Grafton street, and their country seat is in Essex. Young Baring is a grandson of the late Right Rev. Dr. Charles Baring, Lord Bishop of Durham.

Miss Churchill, who recently returned from an extended European trip with her parents, met her flance and became engaged to him while abroad.

The storm which was on the Florida coast has disappeared and fair weather prevailed over all the ountry yesterday, except light showers in northern central over Manitoba, with a trough of depression extending southward over Kansas. This area is at-tended by warmer weather in the corn and wheat sections, but is likely to be followed by much cooler weather and probably frost in the next forty-eight hours in that section.

In this city yesterday it was fair; highest officia temperature 78°, lowest 56°; average humidity, 68 per cent.; wind northwest to southwest, average velocity 10 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 80.12, 3 P. M. 30.09. The temperature as recorded by the official ther nometer and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level is shown in the annexed table:

WARRINGTON FORRCAST FOR THURSDAY.

For the District of Columbia, castern Pennsylvania,
New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair: light, va-

riable winds, becoming southerly For eastern New York, fair; light south winds.

A. M.—1:80, Macomb's Dam road, near Burnside avenue, damage \$200; 7:35, 676 Broadway, Lowen-

fels & Heilbroner, damage \$8,000; 9:00, 443 East Seventy-first street, W. Krigeik, damage \$25; 9:10, d5 Courdiand; avenue, damage \$100; p:15, 230 Berrenth avenue. F. Gisseer, damage \$50.

P. M.—2:03, 219 East Twenty-third street, Victor Gerabi, damage \$100; 2:50, 11d East 102d street, Prederick McClellan, damage \$50; 4:10, 5:15 West Fitty-farst street, damage \$5; 5:00, 100 West 103d street, Mrs. O. Tolland, damage \$25; 5:40, 197 Allen street, Mrs. O. Tolland, damage \$25; 5:00, 100 West 103d street, Mills Burringer, damage \$75; 0:00, 18-20 Oak street, Maley & Co., damage \$8,500.



For quartered oak desks at quarter-off prices come to 15 Stone street.

HALE CO.

" Deaks at Export Prices." 15 Stone St., next Produce Exchange.

## YAMANAKA & CO.

Formerly at 20 West 27th st., take pleasure in announcing the opening of their new store at

254 FIFTH AVENUE.

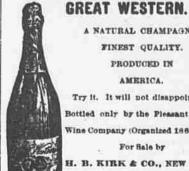
Between 28th and 29th Sts.,

NEW YORK,

where they have displayed a large variety of

## Japanese Art Objects.

The Art Rooms are decorated and fitted in the most luxurious Japanese style, and an inspection of the same is invited.



## A NATURAL CHAMPAGNE.

FINEST QUALITY. PRODUCED IN AMERICA.

Try it. It will not disappoint yes, Bottled only by the Pleasant Valley Wine Company (Organized 1860)

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK, S. S. PEIRCE CO., BOSTON.

And all first-class dealers. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REVOLVING BOOKCASES (Oak & Mahogany Finish),

\$5.00. 45 WEST 23D STREET.

WEST SIDE STORE HELD UP.

Thieves About to Force the Safe When Scared Away-They Are Arrested. Earnest Marckert, John Hirsch, and Julius

Germaine, all of 217 West Thirty-third street, were arrested last night, charged with attempted robbery. Shortly after 9 o'clock they entered a clothing store kept by Harris Frankel at 297 Seventh avenue, Marckert and Germaine going to the rear of the store with Frankel, while Hirsch remained near the door. Marckert tried on two or three overcoats, but found some fault with each. As Frankel helped him off with the last one Germaine

grabbed him by the throat, while Marckert ran to a small safe at the back of the store, and Hirsch, standing by the door, drew a revolver and pointed it toward Frankel.

Marckert had opened the outer door of the safe and was preparing to force an inner door when Mrs. Frankel came down from her rooms

safe and was preparing to force an inner door when Mrs. Frankel came down from her rooms above the store to call her husband to supper. She had to go outside the building to enter the store by the front door and got a good view of what was going on. She sereamed and called for help. The three men heard her cries and ran out of the store. The woman's shriets also gathered a small crowd, which, led by Mrs. Frankel, kept after two of the men as they crossed the street and headed for Twenty-eighth street.

Toliceman Benning arrested these two and hurried them to the West Thirtieth street station. They were Marckert and Hirsch, who had his revolver, fully loaded, still with him. Germaine came into the station while the crowd was still about, and said he wished to make a charge against Frankel for not selling him an overcoat. He was locked up for his bravado. The safe was a small one, and might easily have been carried out whole.

A SUSPECT NEAR A GIRLS' SCHOOL

A Man with a Concealed Weapon Caught Near the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. Henry Coralo, 18 years old, who says he mes from Rockland county, was arrested in front of the Girls' High School, Nostrand avenue and Halsey street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by Roundsman Flushing of the De-tective office, on the charge of being a suspicious person. Coraio had been seen near the high school for several days. When searched a piece of iron gaspipe eighteen inches long was found concealed under his waisteoat. He also had pawn tickets for a Winchester rifle, a suit of clothes and a mandolin. He was locked up in the Adams street station, and today the detectives will try to learn something about him.

about him.

Capt. Reynolds said that Coraio declined to explain why he carried the piece of iron gas-"Coraio told me," said Capt. Reynolds, "that
"Coraio told me," said Capt. Reynolds, "that
some time ago'a man was killed on a train near
Waverly, N. Y. and that he was arrested as a
suspect, but was subsequently discharged, as
he proved he was only a tramp. We will investigate the pawn tickets to-morrow."

100th Ordered to Creedmoor.

The members of the 100th Regiment have been ordered to rifle practice at Creedmoor. The regiment will march from the armory in two battalions, as follows: First Battalion, under Major Marks, consisting of Companies E. F. A. B and C. on Monday, Oct. 3: Second Battalion, under Major Woods, consisting of Companies H. K. G and D. on Tuesday, Oct. 4.

## Hnother Advance

Guard of Fall appears in the new twilled chevior just flecked with white for

Cop Coatings this is but one special fabric selected from bundreds of the finest and most exclusive patterns imported.

Priced at \$25 to \$40. Suitings, \$25 to \$40.

Crouserings, \$6.50 to \$12.

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